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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 393 ----- 84th Congress

Chapter 12--2nd Session

S. 1166

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 393.....	1
Index and Summary of S. 1166.....	1

Digest of Public Law 393

ANIMAL DISEASES. Restores U. S. Department of Agriculture authority regarding prohibition against importation of cattle and diseased poultry into the Virgin Islands and provides for the admission from the British Virgin Islands into the United States Virgin Islands for slaughter only of cattle which have been infested by or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1166

Feb. 22, 1955	Sen. Ellender introduced S. 1166 which was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of bill as introduced.
Mar. 16, 1955	Senate committee ordered S. 1166 reported without amendment.
Mar. 18, 1955	Senate committee reported without amendment S. 1166. Senate Report 114. Print of bill as reported and report.
Mar. 28, 1955	Senate passed S. 1166 without amendment.
Mar. 29, 1955	S. 1166 referred to House Committee on Agriculture. Print of bill as referred.
July 15, 1955	House committee ordered S. 1166 reported without amendment.
July 20, 1955	House committee reported S. 1166 without amendment. Print of bill as reported and report.
July 30, 1955	House discussed and passed over at the request of Rep. Hoffman, Mich.
Jan. 16, 1956	House passed S. 1166 without amendment.
Jan. 28, 1956	Approved: Public Law 393, 84th Congress

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1166

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 22, 1955

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890, as amended,
and section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 414,
4 416; 21 U. S. C. 104), "An Act providing for an inspection
5 of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of
6 adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the
7 President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for
8 other purposes", as amended, is further amended by deleting
9 the words "and the admission into the Virgin Islands" im-
10 mediately following the word "Texas" in the first sentence
11 of such section; deleting the period at the end of such sen-

1 tence; and adding the following clause after the word “there-
2 from” in such sentence: “, and the admission from the
3 British Virgin Islands into the Virgin Islands of the United
4 States, for slaughter only, of cattle which have been infested
5 with or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom.”.

6 SEC. 2. That section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903
7 (32 Stat. 791, 792; 21 U. S. C. 111), “An Act to enable
8 the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress
9 and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases
10 of livestock, and for other purposes”, as amended, is further
11 amended by deleting the proviso reading: “*Provided*, That
12 no such regulations or measures shall pertain to the introduc-
13 tion of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United
14 States”.

A BILL

To amend section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended.

By Mr. ELLENDER

FEBRUARY 22, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued

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For actions of

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84th-1st, No. 47

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

CONTENTS

A.C.P.....2	Flood control.....26	Rice.....12,42
Acreage allotments1,11,12,28	Food.....3	Roads.....21,32
Appropriations.....19	Foreign aid.....35	Rubber.....15,37
Banking and currency....17	Forestry.....18,21	Selective service.....22
C.C.C.....3	Health.....16	Soil conservation.....2
Cotton.....11	Lands, public.....21	Subsidies.....6
Crop insurance.....3	Legislative program..11,19	Surplus commodities....35
Dairy research.....4	Livestock.....2	Surplus property.....13,19
Drought relief.....30	Loans, farm.....5,24,38	Taxation.....14,23
Economic report.....40	Marketing.....27	Textiles.....43
Education.....13,19,22	Nominations.....7,11	Tobacco.....1,27,33
Electrification....5,10,34	Personnel.....11,22,41	Trade agreements.....43
Extension work.....29	Poultry.....2	Treaties.....9
Farm family.....36	Price supports.....20,39	Veterinarians.....22
Farm income.....8	R.E.A.....5	Virgin Islands.....2
Farm machinery.....23	Recess.....11	Water utilization.....10
Farm program.....39	Reclamation.....18,31,34	Weather.....25
Feed.....2,30	Research.....4	Wheat.....2,28,30

HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared bill on donation of surplus property for education, etc. and Rep. Lane spoke in favor of this bill. House committee reported bills to reapportion rice allotments. Senate committee ordered reported bills to restore import control authority in Virgin Islands, permit ACP payments on Federal noncropland etc.

SENATE

1. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1325, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with regard to making false reports (S. Rept. 107); S. 1436, to preserve the tobacco acreage history of farms which voluntarily withdraw from the production of tobacco, and to provide that the benefits of future increases in tobacco acreage allotments shall first be extended to farms on which there have been decreases in such allotments (S. Rept. 109); and S. 1457, to redetermine the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year (S. Rept. 111); and with amendments S. 1326, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, regarding the increasing of penalty rates (S. Rept. 108); and S. 1327, to provide that in setting future tobacco allotments no credit will be given for any acreage grown in excess of the allotment (S. Rept. 110) (p. 2523).
2. VIRGIN ISLANDS; ~~SOIL CONSERVATION; WHEAT~~. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 1166, to restore authority on imports of livestock and poultry into the Virgin Islands; and S. 1167, to permit ACP payments on Federal noncropland. The committee also ordered reported (pending comments from farm organizations or others) S. 46, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm. (p. D206.)

3. CCC; CROP INSURANCE. The "Daily Digest" states that the chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "was authorized to appoint subcommittees, as follows: (1) Subcommittee to study and hold hearings on S. 23, 138, 493, 546, and 624, bills to relieve innocent purchasers of CCC's fungible goods from liability; (2) subcommittee to study and hold hearings on S. 661, to permit CCC to process food commodities for donation under certain acts; and (3) subcommittee to study and hold hearings on S. 1165, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act by including in the premiums administrative costs of the program" (p. D206).
4. DAIRY RESEARCH. Sen. Wiley inserted excerpts from a number of communications endorsing his bill, S. 788, to establish a dairy research center at Madison, Wis. (pp. 2530-1).
5. REA. Sen. Neuberger criticized the Hoover Commission report on lending agencies and its recommendations concerning REA, stated that "it would put our farmers again at the mercy of the banks and utilities which left them without lights prior to the Roosevelt administration," and inserted former Sen. Holman's statement opposing the "so-called power partnership program" (pp. 2561-2).
6. SUBSIDIES. Sen. Murray inserted a constituent's letter protesting "\$8 million of postal subsidies to Life magazine, which has repeatedly attacked the farmers" (p. 2531).
7. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed nomination of John Marshall Harlan to be an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and passed over nomination of Joseph Campbell to be Comptroller General at the request of Sen. Johnson, Tex. (pp. 2535-43, 2545-54, 2557-60).
8. FARM INCOME. Sen. Hickenlooper inserted and commended R. K. Bliss' (extension service, Iowa State College) recent radio address, "1954--A Fairly Prosperous 'Depression' Year," analyzing the "high level of agricultural income of 1954" and showing the reasons for it (pp. 2562-3).
9. TREATIES. Received from the U. S. Flag Committee, Long Island, N. Y., a petition urging enactment of the proposed Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty making power (p. 2522).
10. WATER UTILIZATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Clay County Commissioners' resolution requesting Congress to withdraw all restrictions on the completion of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir project, N. Dak. (pp. 2522-3).
11. RECESSED until Fri., Mar. 18. Legislative program for Fri., as announced by Majority Leader Johnson: Bills to increase 1955 national cotton acreage allotments by approximately 258,000 acres, ^{and} to increase Federal employees' pay; and the nomination of Joseph Campbell to be Comptroller General. The Majority Leader also announced that the Senate will take a recess from Thursday afternoon, Apr. 7 to Mon., Apr. 11 for Easter (pp. 2560-1).

HOUSE

12. RICE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2639, to provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to the county committee (H. Rept. 222), and H. R. 4356, to divide

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

March 21, 1955
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84th-1st, No. 49

CONTENTS

A.C.P.....7	Livestock.....7	School lunch.....18
Acreage allotments..2,8,34	Loans, farm.....31	Selective service.....22
Adjournment.....17	Minerals.....32	Soil conservation.....1,7
Appropriations.....1,6,14	Monopolies.....6,12	Surplus food.....18
Banking and currency...29	Nominations.....10	Statehood.....5
Civil defense.....14	Natural resources.....27	Taxation.....28
Comptroller General....10	Organization, executive..9	Technical assistance.....1
Cotton.....8,19,34	Personnel.....11,30	Tobacco.....3,6
Education.....23	Poultry.....7,26	Trade agreements.....4
Expenditures.....11	Price supports.....6	Transportation.....28
Exports.....19	R.E.A.....24	Veterans' benefits.....31
Forestry.....27,33	Reclamation.....15,25	Virgin Islands.....7
Fruits and vegetables...21	Research.....18	Water compact.....13
Labor, farm.....22	Rice.....2	Wheat.....20
Lands, public.....32	Roads.....5,16	Wind erosion.....1
Legislative program.6,8,17	Rubber.....6	

HIGHLIGHTS: See last page of digest.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 4903, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1955. Agreed, 174-107, to an amendment by Rep. Preston to provide \$4,000,000 for contributions to the UN expanded program of technical assistance. Rejected, 52-74, an amendment to this amendment, by Rep. Phillips, to reduce this amount to \$2,500,000 and make all of it available to FAO. Also agreed to an amendment by Rep. Taber to provide for the transfer of these funds from the appropriation contained in Public Law 778, 83rd Congress, for assistance authorized by sec. 121 of Public Law 665, 83rd Congress. A similar provision had previously been deleted on a point of order made by Rep. Hoffman, Mich. (pp. 2620-38). Rep. Hill commended the wind-erosion control item (p. 2634).

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5046, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, 1956 (H. Rept. 228) (pp. 2619, 2643).

2. RICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 2839, to provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to the county committee; and H. R. 4356, to divide the 1956 and subsequent rice acreage allotments on a farm in accordance with previous acreage allotment (p. 2642).

The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4647, to increase the State rice acreage allotments for 1955 by 5% (H. Rept. 237) (p. 2643).

3. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4951, to redetermine the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year (H. Rept. 238) (p. 2643).

4. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Philbin inserted and commended Henry S. Woodbridge's (American Optical Co.) statement urging amendment of H. R. 1, the trade agreements extension bill, so as to preserve skills "essential to our national security" (p. 2638).
5. ROADS; STATEHOOD. Received a resolution and several petitions supporting the position of the American Association of State Highway Officials relating to the proposed Federal-aid highway program and urging Alaska-Hawaii statehood (p. 2644).
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., bill to redetermine burley tobacco allotments and Labor-HEW appropriation bill; Tues. and Wed., resolutions disapproving sale of certain rubber plants and bill to reestablish 90% price supports on basic commodities; and Thurs., Fri., and Sat., Interior appropriation bill and bill to increase penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act (pp. 2628-9).

SENATE

7. VIRGIN ISLANDS; SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1166, to restore authority on imports of live-stock and poultry into the Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 114); and S. 1167, to permit ACP payments to persons who carry out conservation practices on Federal noncropland which directly benefit nearby or adjoining private lands (S. Rept. 115) (p. 2651).
8. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. Made H. R. 3952, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to provide for an increase in the 1955 national cotton acreage allotment of approximately 258,000 acres, its unfinished business (p. 2715).
9. REORGANIZATION. Further insisted upon its amendments to H. R. 2576, to continue the Reorganization Act of 1949 (p. 2645). (House conferees have been appointed, but Senate conferees have not.)
10. NOMINATION of Joseph Campbell to be Comptroller General was confirmed (pp. 2669-83, 2791-2).
11. PERSONNEL, EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd inserted an additional report from the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on civilian employment and pay in the executive branch during Jan. 1955 (pp. 2651-5).
Sen. Dirksen (for himself and Sens. Bricker, Butler, Humphrey, Ives, Jackson, Lehman, McNamara, Pastore, Potter, and Kuchel) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to S. 67, to increase the pay of Federal employees (p. 2662).
Sen. Humphrey inserted and commended former Sen. Harry Cains's recent address criticizing the Federal employees security program and favoring "a commission of outstanding citizens to concern itself basically with policy questions relating to internal security" (pp. 2683-91).
12. MONOPOLIES. Agreed to S. Res. 61, authorizing expenditure of \$200,000 by the Judiciary Committee for a study of the antitrust laws of the U. S. and their administration, interpretation, and effect, after adoption of a Sen. Ellender amendment to reduce the authorized expenditure from \$250,000 to 200,000 (pp. 2702-3, 2707-8).

RESTRICTIONS ON THE ADMISSION OF CATTLE AND
POULTRY INTO THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

MARCH 18 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1166]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1166) to amend section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended, having considered the same report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

Sections 32 and 33 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, approved July 22 last year (1) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the admission into the Virgin Islands of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks, but which are tick free at the time of importation, and (2) took away the Secretary's authority under section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, to prohibit the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands where necessary to prevent the spread of disease. As is more fully discussed in the letter from the Department of Agriculture proposing this legislation, there is danger that these provisions might result in the introduction of diseased cattle and poultry into the Virgin Islands and, through them, into other parts of the United States. S. 1166, therefore, would prohibit the introduction of such cattle into the Virgin Islands, except as imported from the British Virgin Islands for slaughter, and would restore the Secretary's authority to issue regulations pertaining to the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands.

The letter from the Department of Agriculture is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1955.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The provisions of section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, prohibit the importation into the United States of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, which are diseased or infected with any disease,

2 RESTRICT ADMISSION OF CATTLE AND POULTRY INTO VIRGIN ISLANDS

or which have been exposed to such infection within 60 days next prior to their exportation, except that, the Secretary of Agriculture, within his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized to permit the admission from Mexico to Texas, and the admission into the Virgin Islands of the United States, of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks, but which are tick-free at the time of importation. The provision relating to the importation of cattle into the Virgin Islands of the United States was added to the act by section 32 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, Public Law 517, 83d Congress (68 Stat. 510).

[The purpose of section 32 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, as we understand it, was to amend the prohibition in section 6 of the 1890 act by authorizing an exception with respect to the importation into the Virgin Islands of the United States from the British Virgin Islands of slaughter cattle which are tick-free at the time of importation. The provisions of said section 32, however, go beyond that purpose.

This Department is favorably disposed toward the importation into the Virgin Islands of the United States of slaughter cattle under proper safeguards from the British Virgin Islands. It is considered hazardous, however, to go beyond that source of supply, or to permit cattle from the British Virgin Islands to enter the Virgin Islands of the United States for any purpose other than slaughter, because of the real likelihood of introducing communicable disease to the livestock of the United States and its Territories. It is proposed, therefore, to further amend section 6 of the 1890 act by limiting the proviso relating to the importation of cattle into the Virgin Islands of the United States to cattle from the British Virgin Islands intended for slaughter.

The provisions of section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended, authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, among other things, to make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction or dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals or live poultry from a foreign country into the United States or from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to another, provided that no such regulations or measures shall pertain to the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United States. The limiting proviso relating to the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United States was added by section 33 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, Public Law 517, 83d Congress (68 Stat. 510).

The lack of adequate safeguards with respect to the importation of poultry into the Virgin Islands could result in serious danger to the poultry of the Virgin Islands, as well as the creation of a situation where those islands could become a portal of entry through which poultry diseases might gain entry into the mainland or other parts of the United States. It is proposed, therefore, to further amend the 1903 act by eliminating the proviso in section 2 which prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing adequate regulations designed to protect the poultry of the United States and its Territories from dangerous foreign diseases.

The proposed amendments of section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended, would not in any way be detrimental to the health or welfare of the people of the Virgin Islands.

There is attached a draft of a bill to amend section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and to amend section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended. It would be appreciated if this proposed legislation could be placed in the proper channels for the consideration of Congress.

Two bills, S. 3800 and H. R. 10077, identical in substance with this proposed legislation, were introduced in the last session of Congress. S. 3800 was introduced July 24, 1954, and H. R. 10077 on July 27, 1954. The Senate, on August 11, 1954, passed S. 3800 with a minor amendment. The House Committee on Agriculture reported H. R. 10077 without amendment on August 10, 1954.

A similar letter is being sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the transmission of this proposed legislation to Congress for its consideration.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF AUGUST 30, 1890, AS AMENDED

SEC. 6. The importation of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, which are diseased or infected with any disease, or which shall have been exposed to such infection within sixty days next before their exportation, is prohibited: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, within his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized to permit the admission from Mexico into the State of Texas [and the admission into the Virgin Islands] of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom, *and the admission from the British Virgin Islands into the Virgin Islands of the United States, for slaughter only, of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom.* Any person who shall knowingly violate the foregoing provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, and any vessel or vehicle used in such unlawful importation within the knowledge of the master or owner of such vessel or vehicle that such importation is diseased or has been exposed to infection as herein described, shall be forfeited to the United States.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 2, 1903, AS AMENDED

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority to make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction or dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals and/or live poultry from a foreign country into the United States or from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to another, and to seize, quarantine, and dispose of any hay, straw, forage, or similar material, or any meats, hides, or other animal products coming from an infected foreign country to the United States, or from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia in transit to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia whenever in his judgment such action is advisable in order to guard against the introduction or spread of such contagion[: *Provided*, That no such regulations or measures shall pertain to the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United States].

○

Calendar No. 114

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1166

[Report No. 114]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 22, 1955

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 18 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, without amendment

A BILL

To amend section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890, as amended,
and section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 414,
4 416; 21 U. S. C. 104), "An Act providing for an inspection
5 of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of
6 adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the
7 President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for
8 other purposes", as amended, is further amended by deleting
9 the words "and the admission into the Virgin Islands" im-
10 mediately following the word "Texas" in the first sentence
11 of such section; deleting the period at the end of such sen-

1 tence; and adding the following clause after the word “there-
2 from” in such sentence: “, and the admission from the
3 British Virgin Islands into the Virgin Islands of the United
4 States, for slaughter only, of cattle which have been infested
5 with or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom.”.

6 SEC. 2. That section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903
7 (32 Stat. 791, 792; 21 U. S. C. 111), “An Act to enable
8 the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress
9 and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases
10 of livestock, and for other purposes”, as amended, is further
11 amended by deleting the proviso reading: “*Provided, That*
12 no such regulations or measures shall pertain to the introduc-
13 tion of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United
14 States”.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1166

[Report No. 114]

A BILL

To amend section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended.

By Mr. ELLENDER

FEBRUARY 22, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 18 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Reported without amendment

SENATE

12. ~~FORESTRY; VIRGIN ISLANDS; SOIL CONSERVATION; WHEAT.~~ Passed without amendment S. 72, to provide that certain lands conveyed to the U. S. by N. Mex. situated within the Lincoln National Forest shall be administered as national forest lands (pp. 3211-2); S. 1166, to restore USDA authority on imports of livestock and poultry into the Virgin Islands (pp. 3217-8); S. 1167, to permit ACP payments to persons who carry out conservation practices on Federal noncrop-land which directly benefit nearby or adjoining private lands (p. 3218); and S. 46, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to exempt certain wheat producers from marketing quotas where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm (p. 3218).
13. TRADE AGREEMENTS; COTTON. Sen. Johnston submitted and discussed amendments he intends to propose to H. R. 1 (the trade agreements bill), "to protect the cotton textile industry, particularly, against the contingencies of bad administration" (pp. 3233-5).
14. FARM INCOME. Sen. Neuberger claimed that the farmers are still in a recession, said "the farmers' share of the national income is at its lowest point in history, and has been steadily declining under the policies of the present administration," and inserted a magazine article on this subject (p. 3203).
15. SURPLUS PROPERTY; EDUCATION. Sen. Green inserted a Rhode Island General Assembly resolution favoring H. R. 3322, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, relative to the administration of the program for the utilization of surplus property for education and health purposes (pp. 3190-1).
16. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Minn. Electric Coop. resolution favoring an "investigation of the Dixon-Yates controversy by the proper investigating committee" (p. 3191).
17. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Watkins and others discussed the status of the lands included in the proposed Echo Park and Split Mountain Reservoirs, and Sen. Watkins spoke in favor of including these proposed projects in the Colo. reclamation project (pp. 3220-33).
18. RECESSED until Wed., Mar. 30 (p. 3235).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. ROADS. Sen. Case, S. Dak., inserted his recent address, "Roads at Hand and Roads Ahead," outlining the President's proposed highway program (pp. A2125-7). Rep. Smith, Kans., inserted Elmer T. Peterson's editorial opposing increased Federal expenditures and stating that Sen. Byrd opposes the proposed highway program (pp. A2190-1).
20. PERSONNEL. Rep. Natcher inserted a Messenger and Inquirer (Owensboro, Ky.) editorial, "They Must Be Above Suspicion," favoring procedures set up by the President by which the loyalty of employees is evaluated (p. A2132). Sen. Humphrey inserted two newspaper editorials favoring the proposal to establish a Federal Commission on Government Security Program (p. A2186).

21. CIVIL DEFENSE. Rep. Frazier inserted a Chattanooga Times editorial criticizing reductions in appropriations for civil defense (pp. A2132-3).
Sen. Humphrey inserted a Christian Science Monitor editorial favoring S. Con. Res. 11, to establish a joint committee on civil defense (pp. A2157-8).
22. MARKETING. Extension of remarks of Sen. Thye commending the Department on the publication of a pamphlet describing the service the public is obtaining in the type of food packs and marketing methods and inserting the Secretary's address at an official introduction program (pp. A2145-6).
23. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. Sen. Thye inserted a Denver Post editorial favoring his bill urging the Secretary to acquire and permanently retire from cultivation submarginal lands in Dust Bowl areas (pp. A2147-8).
24. CONSERVATION; FORESTRY. Sen. Kefauver inserted a statement prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress describing the results of the Civilian Conservation Corps after 22 years of existence (p. A2148).
25. FARM PRICES. Sen. Johnson inserted a statement prepared by Sen. McNamara, "Michigan Farmers Await Action by Congress to Combat Declines in Farm Income," urging that "whatever is necessary will be done for the welfare of the farm family" (pp. A2152-3).
Rep. Dague inserted a Lancaster (Pa.) News Era editorial stating that the proposed rigid price support program would not increase farm prices but "it would merely restore the old dilemma of the surpluses in the worst form" (pp. A2194-5).
26. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Wolverton inserted letters and various excerpts from letters discussing "the unequivocal position taken by the Secretary of Agriculture as to the need, in the interest of farmers, for the passage of trip-leasing legislation" (pp. A2161-3).
27. REORGANIZATION; FARM LOANS. Rep. O'Hara inserted 2 AFL editorials criticizing the Hoover Commission report recommending the reorganization of Federal lending agencies, and stating that "no President can afford to have the country think the policies of his administration are being dictated by Hoover" (p. A2163).
28. STATEHOOD. Del. Bartlett inserted 2 newspaper editorials favoring statehood for Alaska and Hawaii (pp. A2174, A2175-6).

BILLS INTRODUCED

29. AIR POLLUTION. S. 1565, by Sen. Capehart (for himself and others), to amend the National Housing Act by adding a new title thereto providing authority for technical research and studies on problems of air pollution generally and establishing a loan program to aid in the installation of air pollution prevention equipment; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 3191). Remarks of author (p. 3192).
30. PROPERTY. S. 1566, by Sen. Humphrey (for himself and others), establishing a general policy and procedures with respect to payments to State and local governments on account of Federal real property and tangible personal property; to Government Operations Committee (p. 3191). Remarks of author (pp. 3192-3).

law it is a criminal offense to transport obscene matter either through the mails or by common carrier, but it is not a crime to transport such matter otherwise, particularly by private conveyance. Traffickers in such matter are well aware of this loophole in the law, and now transport such obscene matter in their private automobiles with immunity.

As a matter of fact, there has been testimony in some investigations which the committee has held that entire truckloads of such material are transported from one State to another. This has come to be big business in the United States. Some persons have estimated that as much as \$100 million worth of obscene literature is being transported by private vehicles each year, to the detriment of the school children of the United States.

The proposed new section makes such transportation in private vehicles a criminal offense.

Since the end objective is to discourage the transportation of obscene matter, it is thought wise to close this presently existing hole in the law.

This bill creates a presumption that such transportation is "for sale or distribution," if such obscene matter is being transported in such quantities as to fairly raise such a presumption. The presumption is, however, rebuttable.

EXHIBIT A

The subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary investigating juvenile delinquency in the United States, during the course of its investigations, discovered that the loophole in the present statute which this bill seeks to close has been exploited by purveyors of pornographic literature in interstate commerce by means of private conveyance. In its interim report just approved by the Committee on the Judiciary, the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee recommended that the present loophole in the statute be closed so as to prohibit the transportation of obscene matters in interstate commerce by private conveyance. The investigations of the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee point up the necessity for early passage of this legislation by the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PURTELL. I have no objection.

The bill (S. 599) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the analysis of chapter 71 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting, immediately after and underneath item 1464, as contained in such analysis, the following new item:

"1465. Transportation of obscene matters for sale or distribution."

Sec. 2. Chapter 71 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting, immediately following section 1464 of such chapter, a new section, to be designated as section 1465, and to read as follows:

"§ 1465. Transportation of obscene matters for sale or distribution

"Whoever knowingly transports in interstate or foreign commerce for the purpose of sale or distribution, any obscene, lewd, lascivious, or filthy book, pamphlet, picture, film, paper, letter, writing, print, silhouette,

drawing, figure, image, cast, phonograph recording, electrical transcription or other article capable of producing sound or any other matter of indecent or immoral character, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

"The transportation as aforesaid of 2 or more copies of any publication or 2 or more of any article of the character described above, or a combined total of 5 such publications and articles, shall create a presumption that such publications or articles are intended for sale or distribution, but such presumption shall be rebuttable.

"When any person is convicted of a violation of this act, the court in its judgment of conviction may, in addition to the penalty prescribed, order the confiscation and disposal of such items described herein which were found in the possession or under the immediate control of such person at the time of his arrest."

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES CODE RELATING TO MAILING OF OBSCENE MATTER

The bill (S. 600) to amend title 18 of the United States Code relating to the mailing of obscene matter was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Tennessee for the explanation he gave with respect to Senate bill 599. I assume that Senate bill 600 is of a similar nature, since it covers the same subject. However, I wonder if the Senator would give a brief explanation of the bill.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I shall be very happy to do so.

The bill reclassifies and redefines obscene literature. The Post Office Department has stated that under the old definition it is very difficult to prevent the shipment through the mails of certain types of obscene matter, the shipment of which the Department felt should be prevented, but as to which a question was raised, in view of the definition in the old law.

For instance, certain kinds of volumes would not be covered under the old law. The bill repeals the old definition, and the new definition, as set forth in the bill, is as follows:

Every obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy, or vile article, matter, thing, device, or substance.

It would repeal the presently existing definition which is:

Every letter, packet, or package, or other mail matter containing any filthy, vile, or indecent thing, device, or substance.

The net effect of the new definition is to include in definition phonograph records or other sound-recording devices capable of producing sound.

In the Alpers case the Supreme Court decided that obscene phonograph records were included within the definition, but it was a split decision, 5 to 3, and reversed a Court of Appeals decision, deciding that phonograph records were not within the prohibition of existing law. The purpose of the bill is to give legislative sanction to the decision of the Supreme Court and to remove all possible doubt.

I ask unanimous consent, in view of the importance of the general subject, that an extract from the report of the

Committee on the Judiciary be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the portion of the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary investigating juvenile delinquency in the United States reports that the nationwide traffic in obscene matter is increasing year by year and that a large part of that traffic is being channeled into the hands of children. That subcommittee recommended implementation of the present statute so as to prevent the using of the mails in the trafficking of all obscene matter. The passage of S. 600 will contribute greatly in the continuing struggle to combat juvenile delinquency and the corruption of public morals.

Mr. PURTELL. I thank the distinguished Senator from Tennessee for his most satisfactory explanation of this very necessary bill. Of course, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 600) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first paragraph of section 1461 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"Every obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy, or vile article, matter, thing, device, or substance; and * * *."

SEC. 2. The fifth paragraph of section 1461 of title 18, United States Code, reading "Every letter, packet, or package, or other mail matter containing any filthy, vile, or indecent thing, device, or substance; and" is hereby repealed.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE ADMISSION OF CATTLE AND POULTRY INTO THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The bill (S. 1166) to amend section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I wonder if we may have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this bill is the same as S. 3800 which passed the Senate last year. It tightens up two provisions of the quarantine laws which were relaxed when the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands was approved on July 22 last year.

Section 32 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the admission into the Virgin Islands of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks but which are tick free at the time of importation. The purpose of this provision was to permit the entry of cattle for slaughter from the British Virgin Islands, and S. 1166 would restrict this provision to cattle so imported.

Section 33 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands took away the Secretary's authority to prohibit the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands to prevent the spread of disease. S. 1166 would restore the Secretary's authority in this regard.

This bill was recommended by the Department of Agriculture as being necessary to prevent the spread of diseases of livestock and poultry in the Virgin Islands, and through them, into other parts of the United States.

Mr. PURTELL. I thank the Senator from Louisiana for his explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1166) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 414, 416; 21 U. S. C. 104), "An act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes," as amended, is further amended by deleting the words "and the admission into the Virgin Islands" immediately following the word "Texas" in the first sentence of such section; deleting the period at the end of such sentence; and adding the following clause after the word "therefrom" in such sentence: "and the admission from the British Virgin Islands into the Virgin Islands of the United States, for slaughter only, of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks upon being free therefrom."

SEC. 2. That section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903 (32 Stat. 791, 792; 21 U. S. C. 111), "An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock, and for other purposes," as amended, is further amended by deleting the proviso reading: "Provided, That no such regulations or measures shall pertain to the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United States."

AMENDMENT OF SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

The bill (S. 1167) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I wonder if we may have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this bill provides for soil-conservation payments to farmers who carry out conservation practices on Federal lands in order to benefit their own lands. It would not require any additional funds, but would in some situations provide the most practicable method of meeting a major conservation problem for a particular farm.

I may say to the distinguished Senator from Connecticut that the bill was recommended by the Department of Agriculture, and was introduced by me at the request of the Department.

Mr. PURTELL. I thank the distinguished Senator from Louisiana for his explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1167) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (e) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (e)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Persons who carry out conservation practices on federally owned noncropland which directly conserve or benefit nearby or adjoining privately owned lands of such persons and who maintain and use such Federal land under agreement with the Federal agency having jurisdiction thereof and who comply with the terms and conditions of the agricultural conservation program formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17 of this act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments under such program to the same extent as other producers."

EXEMPTION FROM PENALTIES OF WHEAT GROWN FOR FEED AND SEED

The bill (S. 46) further to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 335 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is further amended by adding a new subsection (f) after subsection (e) to read as follows:

"(f) The Secretary, upon application made pursuant to regulations prescribed by him, shall exempt producers from any obligation under this act to pay the penalty on, deliver to the Secretary, or store the farm marketing excess with respect to any farm for any crop of wheat harvested in 1955 or subsequent years on the following conditions:

"(1) That none of such crop of wheat is removed from such farm;

"(2) That such entire crop of wheat is used for seed on such farm, or is fed on such farm to livestock, including poultry, owned by any such producer, or a subsequent owner, or operator of the farm;

"(3) That such producers and their successors comply with all regulations prescribed by the Secretary for the purpose of determining compliance with the foregoing conditions.

Failure to comply with any of the foregoing conditions shall cause the exemption to become immediately null and void unless such failure is due to circumstances beyond the control of such producers as determined by the Secretary. In the event an exemption becomes null and void the provisions of this act shall become applicable to the same extent as if such exemption had not been granted. No acreage planted to wheat in excess of the farm acreage allotment for a crop covered by an exemption hereunder shall be considered in determining any subsequent wheat acreage allotment or marketing quota for such farm."

AMENDMENT OF ACT ESTABLISHING A COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1413) to amend the act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I note that the purpose of the bill is to repeal the \$10,000 limit of authorization established for the expenditures of the Commission on Fine Arts at the time of its

establishment. At present, the bill provides for no ceiling at all. I wonder if we may have an explanation of the bill.

I do not wish to ask that the bill be passed over, but it may well be that some Senator may wish to amend the bill from the floor, so as to place a ceiling on the limit, since presently no ceiling is provided. Perhaps there should be a limitation of \$25,000, for a similar sum.

Mr. GREEN. In explanation of the bill, perhaps I should read a letter from the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts addressed to the President of the Senate, which reads, in part, as follows:

The proposed bill would repeal the \$10,000 limit of authorization established for the expenditures of the Commission of Fine Arts at the time of its establishment May 17, 1910.

Mr. President, that was 45 years ago.

Over the succeeding 45 years, the scope of the Commission has been extended by Executive orders, and 2 additional bills have been enacted into law which have increased the mission and responsibilities of the Commission without authorizing additional appropriations. These laws are:

Public Law 231, 71st Congress, an act "to regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in certain areas of the National Capital."

Public Law 808, 81st Congress, an act "to regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in the Georgetown area of the National Capital."

During recent congressional committee hearings on appropriation estimates, note has been taken by the committee chairmen of both Houses that no change in the limit of authorization has been made since the enactment of the original legislation and it was suggested that remedial legislation should be initiated by the Commission. The Congress has recognized the Commission's need to exceed the established limit by approving appropriations beyond the authorized limit. The objective of this legislation is to eliminate the disparity between the 1910 limit of authorization and the current operating budget of the Commission.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID E. FINLEY,
Chairman.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his request that the bill go over so that I may ask the Senator from Rhode Island if he would consider amending the bill so as to provide a ceiling of perhaps \$25,000?

Mr. GREEN. I should like to take up the matter with representatives of the Commission itself. Personally I would have no objection to fixing some limit, but I doubt very much whether the amount mentioned by the Senator from Connecticut should be the limit. I may say there may be some danger in establishing a limit. For several years the Commission has had to appear before the Appropriation Committees for additional appropriations. The provisions of the bill would make it unnecessary to do so. The bill apparently was agreeable to the committees before which the chairman of the Commission appeared,

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1166

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 29, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890, as amended,
and section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 414,
4 416; 21 U. S. C. 104), "An Act providing for an inspection
5 of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of
6 adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the
7 President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for
8 other purposes", as amended, is further amended by deleting
9 the words "and the admission into the Virgin Islands" im-
10 mediately following the word "Texas" in the first sentence
11 of such section; deleting the period at the end of such sen-

1 tence; and adding the following clause after the word “there-
2 from” in such sentence: “, and the admission from the
3 British Virgin Islands into the Virgin Islands of the United
4 States, for slaughter only, of cattle which have been infested
5 with or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom.”.

6 SEC. 2. That section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903
7 (32 Stat. 791, 792; 21 U. S. C. 111), “An Act to enable
8 the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress
9 and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases
10 of livestock, and for other purposes”, as amended, is further
11 amended by deleting the proviso reading: “*Provided*, That
12 no such regulations or measures shall pertain to the introduc-
13 tion of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United
14 States”.

Passed the Senate March 28 (legislative day, March
10), 1955.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1166

AN ACT

To amend section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended.

MARCH 29, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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For actions of July 18, 1955

84th-1st, No. 120

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Accounting officers.....22	Food and drugs.....5	Property.....7
Air pollution.....52	Foreign affairs.....1,40	surplus.....6,65
Airports.....27	Foreign aid.....34,43	Public works.....37,49
Animal diseases.....5	Hoover Commission.....45	Reclamation.....24,44,67
Appropriations....37,50,54	Intergovernmental	Records.....53
Buildings.....55	relations.....13	Research.....7,12
CCC.....11	Lands.....4,28,60	Reserve forces.....2
Commodity exchanges....59	transfer.....3	Rice.....16
Consumer interests.....33	Legal services.....64	Roads.....25
Contracts.....29	Legislative program....40	Small business.....63
Customs simplification..58	Livestock loans.....51	Social security.....19
Dairy industry.....42,62	Marketing.....10	Soil conservation.....8,32
Defense production.....30	Minimum wage.....20	Surplus commodities..49,56
Disbursing officers.....23	Mutual security.....46,56	Textiles.....38,48
Disease control.....12	Organization.....35	Tobacco.....14
Education.....39,57	Paperwork.....31	Trade agreements.....36,40
Electrification.....24,44	Penalty mail.....21	Veterans' benefits...39,66
Family farms.....47	Personnel.....18,40,61	Virgin Islands.....7
FAO.....26	Postal service.....68	Water conservation.....9
Farm-City Week.....17	Price supports.....42,43	Wildlife.....41
Farm loans.....15		

For Highlights see page 9.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Both Houses received the President's annual report on U. S. participation in the United Nations (H. Doc. 219) (pp. 9153, 9231).
2. RESERVE FORCES. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7000, the reserve forces bill (pp. 9232, 9234). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.
3. LAND TRANSFER. Passed as reported H. R. 4280, conveying certain submarginal lands to Clemson College, S. C. (pp. 9235-6).
Passed as reported H. J. Res. 276, authorizing the Texas Hill Country Development Foundation to convey certain land to Kerr County, Tex., and such county to convey a portion thereof to the State, for extension work (p. 9263).
Passed as reported H. R. 4096, providing for the disposal of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska (p. 9264).
Passed without amendment S. 1878, extending for five years the authority to transfer certain ARS lands to Miles City, Mont. (p. 9265). Ready for President.
Both Houses received a draft of proposed legislation from the Secretary of Agriculture, "to authorize an exchange of land at the Agricultural Research Center;" to Agriculture Committees (pp. 9154, 9338).

The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 112, to release reversionary rights to improvements on a three acre tract of former FHA lands in Orangeburg County, S. C. (H. Rept. 1193) (p. 9338).

4. LANDS. Passed with amendment S. 1177, after substituting in the bill the language of H. R. 4308, which was subsequently laid on the table (p. 9265). The bill as passed provides for the relief of desert land entrymen whose entries are dependent upon percolating water for reclamation.
5. FOOD AND DRUGS; ANIMAL DISEASES. Passed without amendment H. R. 6991, to amend certain sections of Title 21 of the Food and Drug Act (pp. 9237-61). A statement from the USDA was inserted in the Record by Rep. Byrnes, Wis., to the effect that certain amendments were contemplated by USDA and would be brought to the attention of the Senate Judiciary Committee.
6. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed with amendment S. 614, after substituting in the bill the language of H. R. 3757, which was subsequently laid on the table. The bill as passed authorizes GSA to donate certain property to the American National Red Cross (pp. 9261-2).
Rep. Brooks, Tex., discussed H. R. 7227, to donate surplus property to civil defense organizations (p. 9239).
7. REAL PROPERTY. Passed without amendment S. 2097, to authorize the transfer of certain property for research purposes from the Virgin Islands Corporation to the USDA (p. 9264). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1167, to specifically provide for conservation payments to farmers who, in order to benefit their own lands, carry out conservation practices on Federal lands (H. Rept. 1192) (p. 9338).
9. WATER CONSERVATION. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7236, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act with respect to water-conservation practices (H. Rept. 1199) (p. 9339).
10. MARKETING. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5337, to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities (H. Rept. 1196) (p. 9338).
11. CCC. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7252, to permit sale of CCC stock of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction, where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form (H. Rept. 1203) (p. 9339).
12. RESEARCH; DISEASE CONTROL. The Agriculture Committee ordered the following bills reported on Fri., July 15: S. 1166, to permit imports from the British Virgin Islands into the U. S. Virgin Islands for slaughter only, cattle and poultry which have been freed from tick infection; and S. 1759, amended, relating to appropriation of Federal funds for support of agricultural experiment stations in the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico (p. D723).
13. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. The Legislative Reporting Staff has a few copies, for lending and reference purposes, of study committee reports, etc., of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, as follows: "Federal Aid to Airports," "Natural Resources and Conservation," "Twenty-five Federal Grant-in-Aid Programs," "Federal Aid to Public Health," "Federal Aid to Highways," "Natural Disaster Relief," "Payments in Lieu of Taxes and Shared Revenues,"

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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84th-1st, No. 122

CONTENTS

Animal diseases.....7	Forestry.....9	Research.....8,39
Appropriations.....1,11,18	Labor, farm.....25	Rice.....25
Budget and accounting...13	Lands.....4,24,25,29	Roads.....9,32
CCC.....25,35	Legislative program..10,27	Salt-water research....39
Conservation.....38	Minerals.....10	Security.....22
Daylight saving.....34	Minimum wage.....2	Surplus commodities..12,28
Education.....16	Nominations.....19	Taxation.....23
Electrification.....15,36	Personnel.....20,33,37	Tobacco.....25
Farm loans.....3	Price supports.....26	Trade agreements.....21
Finance.....6	Property.....5,23,30	Veterans' benefits.....16
Foreign aid.....11,27	Reclamation.....17,36	Wheat.....14,31
Foreign trade.....12		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to increase funds for Public Law 480. Senate committee reported mutual security appropriation bill. Senate committee ordered reported bills to permit sales of certain CCC stocks without restriction; transfer title 3 lands to Clemson College; amend rice quota law; extend Mexican farm labor program; authorize CCC to process foods for donation; exchange USDA and State employees; and amend tobacco allotments-quotas law. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. House passed minimum wage bill. House committee reported bills to provide additional authority for insurance of farm loans, consolidate experiment station authorizations, permit importation of livestock in Virgin Islands, and provide for disposition of Bankhead-Jones lands.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5046, the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Departments appropriation bill (pp. 9504-6, 9521-8). This bill is now ready for the President.
2. MINIMUM WAGE. Passed with amendment S. 2168, raising the minimum wage to \$1 per hour effective March 1, 1956. The amendment to S. 2168 consisted of inserting the language of H. R. 7214, which was subsequently laid on the table. After passing S. 2168, the House asked for a conference, and the conferees were appointed (pp. 9528-53). Rep. Barden spoke in opposition to the \$1 increase, alleging that it would further the price spread affecting the farmer (pp. 9537-8), while Rep. Hays, Ark., felt that the increase would adversely affect the small farmer (p. 9551). Reps. Christopher and McCarthy believed that the problem of the farmer was not a result of any minimum wage regulations, but rather a result of negligence on the part of USDA (pp. 9540-1).
3. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6914, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, to modify, clarify, and provide additional authority for insurance of loans (H. Rept. 1276) (p. 9563).

4. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6815, providing for the orderly disposition of submarginal lands acquired under Title 3 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (H. Rept. 1296) (p. 9564).

The O'Brien subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 5299, to authorize the establishment of the Virgin Islands National Park (p. D745).

5. PROPERTY. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 1210, providing a 5 year limitation on the period of leases of space for Federal agencies in D. C. (p. 9564).

The Brooks subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 7227, to make civil defense organizations eligible to receive property declared surplus by Government agencies (p. D744).

6. FINANCE. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 1894, providing for participation of the U. S. in the International Finance Corporation (H. Rept. 1299) (p. 9564).

7. ANIMAL DISEASES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1166 to restore, in modified form, ARS authority to control the importation of livestock and poultry into the Virgin Islands (H. Rept. 1295) (p. 9564).

8. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 1759, providing for the consolidation of appropriated funds for the support of agricultural experiment stations in the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico (H. Rept. 1298) (p. 9564).

9. ROADS. The Public Works Committee ordered reported H. R. 7474, the Federal-aid highway construction bill, which includes items for forest roads (p. D746).

10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader outlined the legislative program for the balance of the week as follows: Today, H. R. 5614, to amend the Communications Act of 1934, and H. R. 6373, extension of the Mineral Program Act. "With the completion of those two bills, that will complete the legislative program for this week. ... I expect they reasonably may be (completed) (and) ... I shall then ask unanimous consent for the House to go over until Monday (July 25)"

SENATE

11. FOREIGN AID. The Appropriations Committee reported, during adjournment on July 19, H. R. 7224, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1956 (S. Rept. 1033) (p. D739).

12. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Passed, with an amendment by Sen. Eastland in the nature of a substitute, S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480 (pp. 9489-97). As passed, the bill increases the funds available under Public Law 480 from \$700 million to \$1.5 billion, with a provision that such ceiling not be apportioned to limit the value of the goods within that amount which can be sold for foreign currencies in any year. It gives this Department authority to determine the nations with which agreements for the sale of goods shall be made, and to determine the commodities and the quantities.

13. BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING. Received from the Hoover Commission a report of its task force on budget and accounting in the U. S. Government; to Government Operations Committee (p. 9469).

RESTRICTIONS ON THE ADMISSION OF CATTLE AND POULTRY INTO THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

JULY 20, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1166]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1166) to amend section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment, and recommend that the bill do pass.

This bill is similar to a bill (H. R. 10077) of the 83d Congress which was introduced at the request of the Department of Agriculture made in an executive communication, reported favorably by this committee and placed on the Consent Calendar, but passed over without prejudice when it came up on the calendar and not carried to final action. As the result of a similar executive communication in the 84th Congress, the bill reported herewith was introduced in the Senate and passed that body on March 28, 1955.

The report of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which includes the text of the executive communication dated February 11, 1955, explains the need for the bill. Following is the text of the Senate report.

[S. Rept. No. 114, 84th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1166) to amend section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended, having considered the same report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

Sections 32 and 33 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, approved July 22 last year (1) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the admission into the Virgin Islands of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks, but which are tick free at the time of importation, and (2) took away the Secretary's authority under section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, to prohibit

2 RESTRICT ADMISSION OF CATTLE AND POULTRY INTO VIRGIN ISLANDS

the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands where necessary to prevent the spread of disease. As is more fully discussed in the letter from the Department of Agriculture proposing this legislation, there is danger that these provisions might result in the introduction of diseased cattle and poultry into the Virgin Islands and, through them, into other parts of the United States. S. 1166, therefore, would prohibit the introduction of such cattle into the Virgin Islands, except as imported from the British Virgin Islands for slaughter, and would restore the Secretary's authority to issue regulations pertaining to the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands.

The letter from the Department of Agriculture is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1955.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The provisions of section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, prohibit the importation into the United States of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, which are diseased or infected with any disease, or which have been exposed to such infection within 60 days next prior to their exportation, except that, the Secretary of Agriculture, within his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized to permit the admission from Mexico to Texas, and the admission into the Virgin Islands of the United States, of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks, but which are tick-free at the time of importation. The provision relating to the importation of cattle into the Virgin Islands of the United States was added to the act by section 32 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, Public Law 517, 83d Congress (68 Stat. 510).

The purpose of section 32 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, as we understand it, was to amend the prohibition in section 6 of the 1890 act by authorizing an exception with respect to the importation into the Virgin Islands of the United States from the British Virgin Islands of slaughter cattle which are tick-free at the time of importation. The provisions of said section 32, however, go beyond that purpose.

This Department is favorably disposed toward the importation into the Virgin Islands of the United States of slaughter cattle under proper safeguards from the British Virgin Islands. It is considered hazardous, however, to go beyond that source of supply or to permit cattle from the British Virgin Islands to enter the Virgin Islands of the United States for any purpose other than slaughter, because of the real likelihood of introducing communicable disease to the livestock of the United States and its Territories. It is proposed, therefore, to further amend section 6 of the 1890 act by limiting the proviso relating to the importation of cattle into the Virgin Islands of the United States to cattle from the British Virgin Islands intended for slaughter.

The provisions of section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended, authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, among other things, to make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction or dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals or live poultry from a foreign country into the United States or from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to another, provided that no such regulations or measures shall pertain to the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United States. The limiting proviso relating to the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United States was added by section 33 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, Public Law 517, 83d Congress (68 Stat. 510).

The lack of adequate safeguards with respect to the importation of poultry into the Virgin Islands could result in serious danger to the poultry of the Virgin Islands, as well as the creation of a situation where those islands could become a portal of entry through which poultry diseases might gain entry into the mainland or other parts of the United States. It is proposed, therefore, to further amend the 1903 act by eliminating the proviso in section 2 which prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing adequate regulations designed to protect the poultry of the United States and its Territories from dangerous foreign diseases.

The proposed amendments of section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended, would not in any way be detrimental to the health or welfare of the people of the Virgin Islands.

There is attached a draft of a bill to amend section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and to amend section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended. It would be appreciated if this proposed legislation could be placed in the proper channels for the consideration of Congress.

RESTRICT ADMISSION OF CATTLE AND POULTRY INTO VIRGIN ISLANDS 3

Two bills, S. 3800 and H. R. 10077, identical in substance with this proposed legislation, were introduced in the last session of Congress. S. 3800 was introduced July 24, 1954, and H. R. 10077 on July 27, 1954. The Senate, on August 11, 1954, passed S. 3800 with a minor amendment. The House Committee on Agriculture reported H. R. 10077 without amendment on August 10, 1954.

A similar letter is being sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the transmission of this proposed legislation to Congress for its consideration.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

"ACT OF AUGUST 30, 1890, AS AMENDED

"SEC. 6. The importation of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, which are diseased or infected with any disease, or which shall have been exposed to such infection within sixty days next before their exportation, is prohibited: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, within his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized to permit the admission from Mexico into the State of Texas [and the admission into the Virgin Islands] of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom, *and the admission from the British Virgin Islands into the Virgin Islands of the United States, for slaughter only, of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom.* Any person who shall knowingly violate the foregoing provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, and any vessel or vehicle used in such unlawful importation within the knowledge of the master or owner of such vessel or vehicle that such importation is diseased or has been exposed to infection as herein described, shall be forfeited to the United States.

"ACT OF FEBRUARY 2, 1903, AS AMENDED

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority to make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction or dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals and/or live poultry from a foreign country into the United States or from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to another, and to seize, quarantine, and dispose of any hay, straw, forage, or similar material, or any meats, hides, or other animal products coming from an infected foreign country to the United States, or from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia in transit to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia whenever in his judgment such action is advisable in order to guard against the introduction or spread of such contagion: *Provided*, That no such regulations or measures shall pertain to the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United States."



Union Calendar No. 406

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1166

[Report No. 1295]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 29, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 20, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To amend section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890, as amended,
and section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 414,
4 416; 21 U. S. C. 104), "An Act providing for an inspection
5 of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of
6 adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the
7 President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for
8 other purposes", as amended, is further amended by deleting
9 the words "and the admission into the Virgin Islands" im-
10 mediately following the word "Texas" in the first sentence
11 of such section; deleting the period at the end of such sen-

1 tence; and adding the following clause after the word “there-
2 from” in such sentence: “, and the admission from the
3 British Virgin Islands into the Virgin Islands of the United
4 States, for slaughter only, of cattle which have been infested
5 with or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom.”.

6 SEC. 2. That section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903
7 (32 Stat. 791, 792; 21 U. S. C. 111), “An Act to enable
8 the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress
9 and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases
10 of livestock, and for other purposes”, as amended, is further
11 amended by deleting the proviso reading: “*Provided*, That
12 no such regulations or measures shall pertain to the introduc-
13 tion of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United
14 States”.

Passed the Senate March 28 (legislative day March
10), 1955.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.



84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1166

[Report No. 1295]

AN ACT

To amend section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended.

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7/30/55

58. MINIMUM WAGE. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2168, to increase the minimum wage, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, to \$1 per hour, effective Mar. 1, 1956 (p. 10559). This bill will now be sent to the President.
59. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 72, to give national forest status to certain lands in Lincoln National Forest, N. Mex. (pp. 10585, 10671). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- Passed without amendment H. R. 374, to authorize the adjustment and clarification of ownership of certain lands within the Stanislaus National Forest, Calif. (pp. 10585-6).
- Passed with amendments H. R. 426, to authorize this Department to set aside areas of not over 640 acres, in national forests or title 3 Bankhead-Jones lands, for division into lots and sale as townsites (p. 10586).
- Passed as reported H. R. 1855, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to advance Federal funds in the furtherance of cooperative forestry research projects (p. 10587).
60. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 112, to release the reversionary right to improvements on a tract of former Rural Rehabilitation Corp. land in Orangeburg, S. C. (pp. 10589-90).
61. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment S. 2297, to amend the law regarding tobacco marketing quotas and referendums, including a provision to permit a referendum to be conducted on the single question of marketing quotas for 3 years (instead of on 3 years and 1 year, as at present) (pp. 10596-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- H. R. 6846 and 6847, to make other amendments to this legislation, were discussed and passed over at the requests of Reps. Deane and Burnside, respectively (p. 10596).
62. RICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 7302, to prevent persons from moving from one State to another and taking their rice allotments with them (p. 10597).
- Passed without amendment S. 2511, to provide that for 1956 no national rice acreage allotment shall be established which is less than 85% of the final allotment established for the immediately preceding year (pp. 10606-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
63. FARM LABOR. Passed as reported H. R. 6888, to facilitate the entry of skilled sheepherders chargeable to the immigration quota for Spain (pp. 10597-8).
64. EDUCATION. Passed as reported H. R. 7245, to amend and extend the program for Federalaid to school districts in areas affected by Federal activities (pp. 10604-5).
- Passed without amendment S. 2081, to amend the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training (pp. 10656-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
65. BONDING EMPLOYEES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4778, to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover Government employees (p. 10655). This bill will now be sent to the President.
66. PUBLIC LANDS; MINING. Received the conference report on H. R. 100, permitting the mining, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development (pp. 10674-5). The Senate agreed to the conference report on this bill (pp. 10775).

7/30/55

67. BUILDINGS. Passed without amendment S. 1210, to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1949 so as to provide a 5-year limitation on the period of leases of space for Federal agencies in D. C. (p. 10594). This bill will now be sent to the President.
68. WATER COMPACT. Passed without amendment S. 1391, consenting to a compact between Calif. and Nev. regarding waters of Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers and Lake Tahoe (pp. 10583-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
69. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 7619, to adjust pay rates of department heads and other major officials (pp. 10662-6). For provisions of bill, see Digest 128.
- Passed as reported S. 1041, providing for inclusion of certain cooperative State service in the authorized coverage of the Civil Service Retirement Act (pp. 10581-2). For provisions of bill, see Digest 110.
- Passed as reported S. 1792, to amend the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 so as to authorize the assumption of the insurance obligations of any nonprofit association of Federal employees (p. 10582). For provisions of bill, see Digest 110.
- Passed as reported H. R. 2383, to authorize an Inventive Contributions Awards Board in the Defense Department (pp. 10602-4).
- Passed without amendment H. R. 3255, to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to preserve in certain cases the rates of basic pay of officers and employees whose positions are placed in lower grades by virtue of reclassification actions under such Act (pp. 10657-8).
- Discussed and, at the requests of Reps. Vanik and Hagen, passed over H. R. 3084, to amend legislation regarding prevention of political activities so as to include State officers and employees (pp. 10604, 10655).
70. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 1603, to terminate the prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in the construction of reclamation projects (p. 10613).
71. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6994, to provide for entry and location, on discovery of a valuable source material, upon public lands classified as or known to be valuable for coal (pp. 10608-9).
72. ANIMAL DISEASES. Discussed and, at the request of Rep. Hoffman, Mich., passed over S. 1166, to restore, on a modified basis, the authority of this Department to restrict the entry of cattle and poultry into the Virgin Islands (p. 10594).
73. CCC STOCKS. On objection of Rep. Saylor, passed over H. R. 7252, to permit the sale of CCC stocks of basic and storable non-basic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form (p. 10592).
74. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. At the request of Rep. Cunningham, passed over H. R. 6815, to provide for sale of certain title 3 Bankhead-Jones lands (p. 10594).
75. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Discussed and, on objection of Rep. Taber, passed over S. 756, to authorize the appropriation of accumulated receipts in the Federal-aid wildlife-conservation fund (p. 10654).
76. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 1 (p. 10676).
77. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced the following among the bills to be considered Mon.: H. R. 7541, increase in CCC borrowing power;

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if a Member can tell me how much it is proposed to increase the fees of trustees in bankruptcy and in what way is it proposed to increase these fees?

Mr. CELLER. There is a graduated increase for trustees in bankruptcy. The fees of trustees have not been changed since 1910. That is 45 years ago. The gentleman realizes that the purchasing value of the dollar has changed in those 45 years. One cannot tell what this will involve in toto. We do not presently know what these amounts are in these bankrupt estates; however, the amount is very small on estates below \$10,000. On amounts above \$10,000 there are slight percentage increases, the increases being almost inconsequential. There is an attempt made to evaluate in accordance with the change in the value of the dollar. Remember there is no cost to the Government. All trustees fees are paid out of the estates in bankruptcy under court discretion.

This bill has been recommended by the Judicial Conference, which is composed of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the chief judges of all the circuit courts throughout the United States, namely the nine circuits. It originated with the Judicial Conference and it has the approval of most of the bar associations.

Mr. GROSS. What are the percentage increases, if the gentleman will tell us?

Mr. CELLER. If the gentleman will look on page 3 of the report he will find that the increases are as follows. These are the ultimate amounts: On the first \$500, 10 percent.

Mr. GROSS. On the first \$500, did I hear the gentleman correctly, 10 percent?

Mr. CELLER. The total fee on a \$500 estate would be 10 percent. It would be 10 percent on the next \$1,000. It would be 3 percent on the next \$3,500, 2 percent on the next \$15,000, and 1 percent on \$25,000 or over.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman that I am interested in this because of the fact that farm income is steadily decreasing, and if it continues to go down, we may again have a good many bankruptcies in the agricultural areas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I object, Mr. Speaker.

WAIVER OF STATE RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS IN CERTAIN ELECTIONS

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Con. Res. 94) favoring the waiver of State residence requirements in certain elections.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. It so happens that the national president of the Mayors Association resides in the district which I represent. They are very much interested in the problem which arises when a person moves from one State to another shortly before a national election and does not, under the laws of the State, have a chance to qualify in his new State. He is disfranchised, and it is very unfair in many cases. They have been seeking a remedy, and support this resolution, under which the Congress expressing itself as favoring and recommending to the several States the consideration of appropriate legislation to meet this problem. That is all we are doing by this resolution. It is something that the mayors have been asking for for several years, and I hope that it will not be objected to at this time.

Mr. MULTER. In other words, this bill does not attempt to change any election laws but merely recommends to the States that they consider making changes?

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. That is correct.

Mr. MULTER. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Whereas many citizens are deprived of the right to vote because they have recently moved from one State to another and have not subsequent to such move complied with the residence requirements of the State to which they have moved; and

Whereas it is desirable that citizens should be entitled to vote for the office of President and Vice President whether or not they had moved from one State to another; and

Whereas such disfranchisement could be avoided by reciprocal arrangements between the several States which would recognize the right of a citizen who had moved from one State to another to continue to vote in the State from which he had moved for such reasonable period of time as would enable him to fulfill the residence requirements in the State to which he had moved: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress expresses itself as favoring, and recommends to the several States the immediate enactment of appropriate legislation to enable a person to vote when such person would be eligible to vote but for the fact that he had moved from one State to another and had not yet fulfilled the residence requirements of such State to which he had moved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "immediate enactment" and insert "consideration."

Page 2, line 5, after the word "vote", insert "for President and Vice President."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6914) to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to modify, clarify, and provide additional authority for insurance of loans.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 1758, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. BOYLE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know what the bill provides.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOYLE. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. This bill provides that mortgages made to the Farmers Home Administration may be made direct to the United States Government rather than to a private banking institution, as is now required. We now make mortgages direct to the bank and the Government guarantees the mortgage. If the property is foreclosed, the Government has the right of subrogation to the bank.

Mr. BOYLE. Where is the insurance?

Mr. POAGE. When they are made directly to the United States Government, the Government then sells the mortgage to the banking institution, and in that way the banking institution acquires all the rights of the Government and is, of course, insured, because the Government has endorsed the mortgage when it sold it to them.

Mr. BOYLE. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1000 and the following), is further amended as follows:

Title I of the act is amended by the addition of the following new section 16:

"SEC. 16. (a) The Secretary is authorized to insure and to make commitments for the insurance of loans made for the purposes specified in this title (including those made in accordance with the act of October 19, 1949) and to take as security for the obligations entered into in connection with such loans first mortgages on the farms with respect to which such loans are made and such other security as may be required by the Secretary. Such mortgages shall create a lien running to the United States for the benefit of the fund, notwithstanding the fact that the note may be held by the lender or his assignee."

"(b) Loans insured under this section shall be subject to all the provisions of this title, except as otherwise provided in this section, and with respect to such loans, the terms used in this act shall have the following meanings as the context requires:

"(1) 'Mortgage' shall mean 'loan' on 'the instruments relating to a loan';

"(2) 'Insured mortgage' shall mean 'note endorsed for insurance';

"(3) 'Mortgagor' shall mean 'borrower' or 'obligor on the note';

"(4) 'Mortgagee' shall mean 'lender' or 'holder of insured note'.

"(c) Any mortgage insured or any loan made under this act may be converted to an insured loan under this section at the discretion of the Secretary, and any expenses in connection with such conversion may be paid out of appropriations for administrative expenses.

"(d) In connection with loans insured or converted under this section (1) the holder of the insured note shall be entitled to receive the benefits of the insurance as provided in section 13 (a) only in accordance with a agreement pursuant to section 12 (j) or when the assignment of the note is required by the Secretary, and (2) notice of default to the lender under section 12 (f) shall not be required."

SEC. 2. Section 12 (f) (1) is amended by striking the word "promptly" in both the first and second sentences, by inserting after the word "default" in the second sentence the words "in the payment of principal or interest," and by striking the word "it" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the word "him."

SEC. 3. Section 12 (f) (2) is amended by striking the word "promptly."

SEC. 4. Section 13 (a) is amended by striking the words "section 12" in the first sentence, inserting in lieu thereof the words "this title", and by inserting the words "in the payment of principal or interest" after the word "default" where it first appears in the first sentence.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 6914) was laid on the table.

LIMITATION ON PERIOD OF LEASES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1210) to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1949 to provide a 5-year limitation on the period of leases of space for Federal agencies in the District of Columbia.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 407 of the Public Buildings Act of 1949 is amended by striking out "not in excess of 1 year," and by inserting in lieu thereof "not in excess of 5 years."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESTRICTIONS ON ADMISSION OF CATTLE AND POULTRY INTO THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1166) to amend section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is this all about?

Mr. POAGE. If the gentleman will yield to me, this bill amends the quarantine laws in regard to livestock in the Virgin Islands, and provides for the admission from the British Virgin Islands into the United States Virgin Islands for slaughter only of cattle which have been infested by or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom.

At the present time our general laws which are applicable to the Virgin Islands, as well as elsewhere in the United States, prohibits the importation of livestock from any territory where they have been exposed to ticks.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Do tick-infested animals from the British Virgin Islands get over to the American islands and then come up to Texas or to Mexico?

Mr. POAGE. We do not think they could, because it is required under the terms of this act that the cattle must have been freed from ticks before being imported from the British Islands and they must be imported only for immediate slaughter. Those are the two protections provided which we believe are adequate. The argument made to the committee was that the people on the American Virgin Islands have long been dependent upon livestock, poultry and cattle from the British Virgin Islands as a source of food.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. As I understand it, you are just moving the tick-infested animals one step closer to Texas.

Mr. POAGE. We do not think we are. The animals must have been cleaned.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as a matter of fact, one of the British Virgin Islands sends to the United States cattle, and have for a long time, either for slaughter or for other purposes. I believe this bill permits them to do what they have been doing for many years. The question I wanted to ask is this: Is it permitted, then, to bring them either into Puerto Rico or into the United States?

Mr. POAGE. If the gentleman is yielding to me, I think unquestionably any animal that was legally in the Virgin Islands has a right to come into Puerto Rico or any other part of the United States. But it could not legally be there from the Virgin Islands, under this bill, because this bill allows the importation only for immediate slaughter and consequently they could not bring an animal in from the British Virgin Islands to the American Virgin Islands or to Puerto Rico or other American territory.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to direct this question to the gentleman. We know that some years ago animals

of the Brahma variety were brought into Mexico and eventually we had the foot-and-mouth disease which extended over into United States territory. I want to know if there is any loophole through which these animals might be brought in who would be susceptible to or who might have the foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. POAGE. Of course, if I thought that were possible, I would not approve this bill and bring it before this body.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I am just asking the gentleman for information.

Mr. POAGE. Obviously, that is a matter of opinion solely and simply. The Committee on Agriculture did not think there was any need for this bill, but the Committee on the Interior did think so. They came before us and suggested the need for it. We do not think there is any need for the bill. But we do not think the result of the bill will be to bring any of these diseases into the United States.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman is aware of how many millions of dollars were spent because of the importation of these Brahma cattle which spread the disease to which I have referred. If there were any chance of that, it would be very dangerous.

Mr. POAGE. We cannot see any chance of it. As the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] well pointed out, the practice has been for a long time to bring these cattle across from the British islands to the United States islands without any restrictions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I object.

DISPOSAL OF LAND UNDER BANK-HEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6815) to provide for the orderly disposition of property acquired under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1759) to consolidate the Hatch Act of 1887 and laws supplementary thereto relating to the appropriation of Federal funds for the support of agricultural experiment stations in the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887, relating to the appropriation of Federal funds for the support of State agricultural experiment stations, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. It is the policy of Congress to continue the agricultural research at State

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Animal disease.....40	Farm machinery.....21,39	Prices, farm.....20
Banking.....9	Farm problems.....35	support.....29,42
Budget.....1,19	Farm program.....15,19	parity.....32
Cattle.....3	Flood control.....12	Research.....14,40
CCC.....2	Food and drug.....27	Roads.....45
Civil service.....17	Foreign aid.....28	Saline water.....6
Cooperatives.....5	Foreign trade.....43	Soil bank.....19,26
Cotton.....43	Forestry.....14	Surplus commodities
Customs.....7	Holiday.....332,23,34
Dairy industry.....24	Lands.....10,25	Taxation.....5,21,39
Disaster relief.....37	Livestock.....20	Tobacco.....13,43
Education.....44	Marketing.....31	Virgin Islands.....3
Family farms.....36	Monopolies.....8	Water resources.....6,22
FAO.....18	National debt.....15	Wheat.....42
Farm-City-Week.....11	Personnel.....4,16,30	Wildlife.....41
Farm income.....19,38	Poultry.....3	

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received the President's budget message. Rep. Hill introduced and discussed bill for farm gasoline tax relief. House passed bill to provide for sale of CCC stock where similar commodity is exported in raw or processed form. House passed bill to restore USDA control of cattle importation in Virgin Islands. Rep. Hope introduced bill to extend brucellosis-eradication program. Sen. Young introduced bill to continue present method of computing parity prices. Sen. Curtis and others introduced, and Sen. Curtis discussed bill to increase industrial use of surplus commodities.

HOUSE

- BUDGET.** Both Houses received the President's budget message for the fiscal year 1957 (H. Doc. 256). pp. 467, 469
Rep. Cannon expressed disappointment over the budget message and suggested that further curtailment of expenditures must be expected. p. 492
Attached to this Digest are (1) excerpts from the Budget message and (2) a summary statement of the estimates recommended for this Department in the 1957 Budget compared with 1956.
Distribution of copies of the Budget is being made through the agency budget offices, pursuant to a regular distribution list which was recently prepared in cooperation with the agencies of the Department. Copies of the Budget will not be available from the Legislative Reporting Staff. A very small reserve supply will be available from the Division of Estimates and Allotments of this office, Ext. 5901, to meet extreme and unforeseen emergencies.
- SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** Passed without amendment S. 2170, to permit sale of CCC stocks of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form, in lieu of H. R. 7252, which was laid on the table. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 499

3. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed without amendment S. 1166, to restore USDA authority regarding prohibition against importation of cattle and diseased poultry into the Virgin Islands. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 499
4. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendment H. R. 3084, to repeal sections of the Hatch Act prohibiting certain political activity by State officers and employees and amend certain procedural technicalities relating to appeals of violations. p. 500
5. TAXATION. Rep. Davis spoke in favor of H. R. 7882, to provide for the taxation of all cooperative income in the year earned, either to the cooperative or to the patron member, to protect persons required to treat non-cash patronage dividends as income for Federal income tax purposes by providing for collecting tax at the source on such dividends. p. 496
6. WATER RESOURCES. Passed with amendment H. R. 6256, consenting to a compact between Kan. and Okla. for the apportionment of waters of the Arkansas River. p. 502
Received from the Interior Department the 4th annual report on saline water conversion; to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 517
7. CUSTOM REGULATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6769, to increase the amounts authorized to be expended for better enforcement of the customs and immigration laws. p. 503
8. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Patman inserted his statement made before the House Judiciary Committee in support of H. R. 6748, to provide more effective regulation of mergers under the Clayton Anti-trust Act. p. 513
9. BANKING. Received a report on the audit of the Export-Import Bank from the Comptroller General (H. Doc. 314). p. 517
10. LANDS. At the request of Rep. Aspinall, passed over without prejudice H. R. 6815, to provide for the orderly disposition of property acquired under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. p. 499
11. FARM-CITY WEEK. At the request of Rep. Frazier, passed over without prejudice H. J. Res. 317, to designate a National Farm-City Week. p. 500

SENATE

12. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works committee reported without amendment H. R. 7930, authorizing completion of initial stage of development of flood control project in Russian River Basin, Calif. (Rept. No. 1394). p. 417
13. TOBACCO. Sen. Johnston inserted concurrent resolution of S. C. Legislature urging Federal legislation to prohibit further reduction in tobacco allotment. p. 414
14. FOREST RESEARCH. Sen. Langer inserted N. Dak. State Farm Forestry Committee resolution requesting the establishment of a forest research center in N. Dak. p. 415

bill is worthy of consideration, and I hope the House will pass it. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman think it right to grant tax exemption on gifts to UNESCO that might be used to pay indemnities to people in UNESCO who refuse to come before the United States Loyalty Board and testify as to their loyalty to the United States? Does not the gentleman feel this should be held in abeyance until that situation is cleared up and until someone comes forward to say that dirt is not being swept under the UNESCO rug?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object and ask that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

EXPORT SALE OF SURPLUS STORABLE COMMODITIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7252) to permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stock of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 2170) to permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form, be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end of such section the following: "For the purposes of this section, sales for export shall not only include sales made on condition that the identical commodities sold be exported, but shall also include sales made on condition that commodities of the same kind and of comparable value or quantity be exported, either in raw or processed form."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider and a similar House bill (H. R. 7252) were laid on the table.

RESTRICTIONS ON ADMISSION OF CATTLE AND POULTRY INTO THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1166) to amend section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 414, 416; 21 U. S. C. 104), "An act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the Presi-

dent to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes," as amended, is further amended by deleting the words "and the admission into the Virgin Islands" immediately following the word "Texas" in the first sentence of such section; deleting the period at the end of such sentence; and adding the following clause after the word "therefrom" in such sentence: ", and the admission from the British Virgin Islands into the Virgin Islands of the United States, for slaughter only, of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom."

SEC. 2. That section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903 (32 Stat. 791, 792; 21 U. S. C. 111), "An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock, and for other purposes," as amended, is further amended by deleting the proviso reading: "Provided, That no such regulations or measures shall pertain to the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United States."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS UNDER BANK- HEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6815) to provide for the orderly disposition of property acquired under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7500) to establish a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if we may have an explanation of this proposal.

Mr. WALTER. The measure under consideration contemplates the creation of a commission to study procedures in dealing with international legal proceedings and judicial assistance. Every bar association in the United States is urging the enactment of this legislation because lawyers are largely in the dark as to procedures in effect in various nations in which our nationals have business dealings. Further, it is of vital importance to United States citizens with business interests which have some international aspect that existing problems concerning judicial procedures be studied by such a commission as is proposed by this legislation.

The bill provides for the creation of a commission to consist of 7 members, 3 to be appointed by the President, 2 by the State Department, and 2 by the Department of Justice. The Commission is given the authority to erect a committee consisting of 15 leaders of the American bar.

The Commission will then study the procedures in effect in the 48 States and also procedures in effect in the countries with which we have had the most dealings at the start and ultimately of all the nations, with the idea of providing some sort of uniformity in the taking of depositions, in the obtaining of the evidence of witnesses, and of authenticating documents and other court records. The function of the Commission will be to sit in consideration of proposed recommendations to be made to the Secretary of State.

Mr. GROSS. Does this go to criminal proceedings?

Mr. WALTER. No; this does not go to criminal proceedings.

Mr. GROSS. Criminal proceedings are not excluded under the terms of this bill, though, are they?

Mr. WALTER. They are not specifically excluded, but if a commission's jurisdiction is limited as this is by being spelled out in the act, then it is impossible to read further authority in the law.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I notice on page 2, line 2, the commission shall draft for the assistance of the Secretary of State international agreements to be negotiated by him. What does that mean?

Mr. WALTER. It means that this commission, with the advice of the experts that we are sure it will surround itself with, can suggest to the State Department the kind of procedures and agreements that ought to be incorporated into a treaty. Frankly, I think the Secretary of State has the authority to do that very thing right now in the absence of this legislation.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. To do what?

Mr. WALTER. To prepare a treaty for submission to the Senate dealing with the subjects contemplated in this bill.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I see that this makes it incumbent upon the commission to draft for the assistance of the Secretary of State international agreements. That seems to me to be putting quite a bit of authority in this commission.

Mr. WALTER. Of course, it is only suggestive. The Secretary of State does not have to accept any advice coming from this commission.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. But should it not be so expressed in here?

Mr. WALTER. I think it is. That is very clearly the intention. The matter is well covered in the report and it was discussed in the hearings.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Does not the gentleman think a bill of this importance ought to come to the floor for discussion in the regular way?

Mr. WALTER. No, I do not think so. I do not think this is more than a mere method of obtaining advice of experts in a field that is causing a great deal of annoyance to American lawyers today.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania: Does this in any way go to the question of the status of forces agreements and treaties and certain secret agreements involving

the trial of American servicemen in foreign courts?

Mr. WALTER. No, indeed, it does not.

Mr. GROSS. It has nothing whatever to do with that?

Mr. WALTER. Nothing whatsoever to do with that.

Mr. GROSS. This is rather a strange situation. When the status of forces treaties were before the other body in July of 1953 for ratification, there had been no investigation on the part of the State Department or anyone else of trial procedures in foreign courts.

If I remember correctly, it was not until August 1953 that a mission was finally established to go to various foreign countries, where these treaties and agreements would be in effect, to investigate the procedures under which American servicemen and their dependents would come under the foreign civil courts for trial. Now, then, here is the State Department in this instance joining in an investigation of procedures dealing with dollars—mind you, dollars—but made no investigation before the legislation was called before the other body, legislation affecting human liberty and the lives of American servicemen and their dependents. I do not understand this procedure at all.

Mr. WALTER. The gentleman realizes that the State Department is not instituting this proposal at all. It comes from the Department of Justice as the result of action taken by the bar associations, all the bar associations, the American Bar Association and the bar associations of the several States.

Mr. GROSS. May I say to the gentleman that two representatives of the State Department will be on the commission that is proposed to be established, and if the gentleman wants to test how interested the State Department is in this legislation, just offer an amendment to exclude the State Department from having any representation on the Commission and he will find out very quickly how much interest they have.

Mr. WALTER. I think it would be a mistake to exclude the State Department.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. It has been stated that this does not apply to criminal procedures. Of course, the gentleman knows I am interested in the status of forces question. But, under section (c) on line 16, page 2, we find this provision: "Recommend to the President such other action as may appear advisable to improve and codify international practice in civil, criminal, and administrative proceedings."

I wonder if the gentleman from Pennsylvania could give us some light on what effect that might have on the Status of Forces Treaty Agreements.

Mr. WALTER. I frankly do not think it would have any effect whatsoever. By that language it is contemplated that whatever criminal statutes are in effect in the various nations, the courts of this country or in other countries interested would take judicial notice of the exist-

ence of those statutes, assuming, of course, that procedures would be set up whereby judicial notice would be taken in such a situation.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. For example, in Switzerland they have a statute which precludes the taking of testimony before a notary. Now, that is a common practice in many of our States. The courts in Switzerland are so jealous of their jurisdiction that they have induced the Government of Switzerland to pass a law providing a criminal penalty for the taking of such testimony before a notary. Now, this commission would endeavor to see changes made in that regard so that Americans abroad could not get enmeshed in such a statute, and that is why they have the word "criminal" in that provision.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman from Pennsylvania think that this legislation ought to be handled under the ordinary procedure?

Mr. WALTER. Of course, it is of no concern to me. This is an administration measure. The chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary introduced this bill at the request of the administration. It came to the subcommittee, of which I happen to be chairman, in purely routine fashion. I have no personal interest in it at all, but I do not think that it has the implications that the gentleman from Iowa places on it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

BENEFITS FOR CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5055) to provide that service of cadets and midshipmen at the service academies during specified periods shall be considered active military or naval wartime service for the purposes of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WALTER. The previous bill was objected to, was it not?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asked unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice, to which there was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The objection comes too late.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, a rule has been granted on this bill. I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE HATCH ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3084) to amend certain provisions of the laws relating to the prevention of political activities to make them inapplicable to State officers and employees.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) section 12 of the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended (5 U. S. C., sec. 118k), is hereby repealed.

(b) Section 18 of such act is amended by striking out "or in the second sentence of section 12 (a)."

SEC. 2. (a) The first paragraph of section 595 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "or by any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or any political subdivision, municipality, or agency thereof, or agency of such political subdivision or municipality (including any corporation owned or controlled by any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or by any such political subdivision, municipality, or agency) in connection with any activity which is financed in whole or in part by loans or grants made by the United States, or any department or agency thereof,".

(b) The second paragraph of such section is amended by striking out "by any state or political subdivision thereof, or by the District of Columbia or by any Territory or possession of the United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "by the District of Columbia."

(c) The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

"§ 595. Interference by administrative employees of Federal Government"

(d) That portion of the analysis at the head of chapter 29 of title 18 of the United States Code which reads:

"595. Interference by administrative employees of Federal, State, or Territorial Governments"

is amended to read as follows:

"595. Interference by administrative employees of the Federal Government."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, after line 7, insert:

"(c) Section 21 of such act is amended by striking out ', or 12.'

"(d) Section 9 (b) of such act is amended by striking out the following: 'Provided further, That in no case shall the penalty be less than 90 days' suspension without pay:'."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DESIGNATING NATIONAL FARM-CITY WEEK

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 317) designating the last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that House Joint

Public Law 393 - 84th Congress
Chapter 12 - 2d Session
S. 1166

AN ACT

All 70 Stat. 5.

To amend section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 414, 416; 21 U. S. C. 104), "An Act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes", as amended, is further amended by deleting the words "and the admission into the Virgin Islands" immediately following the word "Texas" in the first sentence of such section; deleting the period at the end of such sentence; and adding the following clause after the word "therefrom" in such sentence: "and the admission from the British Virgin Islands into the Virgin Islands of the United States, for slaughter only, of cattle which have been infested with or exposed to ticks upon being freed therefrom." Virgin Islands.
Admission of
cattle and
poultry.

SEC. 2. That section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903 (32 Stat. 791, 792; 21 U. S. C. 111), "An Act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock, and for other purposes", as amended, is further amended by deleting the proviso reading: "*Provided*, That no such regulations or measures shall pertain to the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United States".

Approved January 28, 1956.

